

## A BATTLE ROYAL.

Campbell and McKinley in Joint Debate in Ohio.

The Two Candidates for the Governorship of the Buckeye State Discuss the Issues Between Their Respective Parties—The Gentlemen Warmly Received.

ADA, O., Oct. 2.—The Napoleon of protection and the young Goliath of Ohio's democratic hosts crossed swords yesterday afternoon. Ten thousand people, representing four commonwealths, watched and listened to the oratorical duel with quickening pulses. The people of this pretty little town had left nothing undone to make the day's event one to be remembered in its history. Strangers began to come in at an early hour. Daylight saw the common covered with wagons and buggies in which the sturdy yeomen of the agricultural districts for miles around had brought in their families, and as the morning wore on the regular and special trains brought in large contingents not only from near-by points, but from Toledo, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Columbus and Findlay, while even the cities of the Keystone state sent a small representation of republican adherents. Probably a couple of hundred Hoosiers also crossed the line for the purpose of setting eyes on the two political leaders.

Ample provisions had been made so that the crowd should not go hungry. The ladies of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches turned the prayer-meeting rooms of these edifices into restaurants, the Lutheran ladies took possession of the engine-room of the city hall, while the Disciples of Christ set tables for a thousand on the park lot. The believers in cheap American tin turned out in force. They wore tin badges, carried tin walking sticks, swung tin canes, while even their flag poles were of the same material. But just as noticeable was a neat little white silk badge that was proudly displayed by nine-tenths of the women and a good many of the men. Over the picture of Gov. Campbell was the inscription: "Our Candidate," and below this significant text: "American wool twenty-four cents on account of McKinley bill." The major arrived on the Pennsylvania limited express at 11:15 from his home in Canton. With him were Col. T. M. McDougall, the noted Cincinnati lawyer, and half a dozen of his Canton neighbors. He was heartily greeted by republicans and democrats alike. He was hurried away to the residence of Prof. Lehr, Gov. Campbell, who came in on a special from Columbus half an hour later, received a welcome not one whit less hearty than accorded his opponent. With good-natured alacrity Gov. Campbell accepted the invitation to lunch at the professor's, and very soon the rivals were seated at the same table breaking bread together with as much geniality as though the same mother had given them birth.

In the course of his opening speech Gov. Campbell said: "The moments at my disposal are much too few to properly present an indictment against that overgrown monster masquerading in the garb of protection and subsisting upon the wage-worker and the farmer. In the days of the French revolution Mme. Rollins protested against the crimes committed in the name of liberty. I protest against the crimes committed in the name of protection, a protection which increases the living necessities of the poor and produces a reduction of the wages of workmen and women. Our once-proud shipping has been swept from the seas and our once-great commerce has been abandoned, and in their stead we have the splendid palaces of the protected men which crowd our hills, while down in the valleys the Italian and the Bohemian are usurping the rights and privileges of the American workman whose family crouch in the corner of their hovel crying for bread. The wife of the miner starves, that protection may be promoted, while the coal barons are rolling in wealth. There are women in our great cities trying to maintain life on thirteen cents a day that our infant industries may be protected."

The governor quoted from the American Economist to show that the number of people in the United States who owned their own homes had fallen from five-eighths to one-eighth in twenty-five years. Continuing the governor said: "In 1890 the capitalists of this country owned 37 1/2 per cent. of our wealth. To-day they own more than one-half, and they live closer. Do they deserve better at the hands of providence than the farmer, the wage-worker or the preacher, the doctor and the lawyer? Whenever a democrat points to these facts, and they are statistical and undisputed, the only answer we get is a sneering allusion to the calamity croaker. I will read you an extract from Bradstreet, which is accepted in this country as a fair financial journal. He says the failures and liabilities in this country have largely increased. The total number of failures in the United States for the first nine months of 1891 were 8,866 as compared with 7,536 during a like period of 1890, an increase of seventeen per cent. Now Maj. McKinley said when he accepted the nomination for congress in 1890 that if his bill passed the senate (it had then passed the house) this country would witness a greater boom than ever known. I pause to ask him where is that boom? With crops most abundant, more so than in ten years, with drought and famine abroad to save us a market for these crops, because there is no home market for our surplus, all of which is the act of providence, and but for which failures in 1891, under this beneficent tariff would be a great deal worse than they are."

There was considerable applause when Gov. Campbell resumed his seat. But when Maj. McKinley arose and buttoning his frock coat tightly around him, stepped to the front of the plat-

form, it turned into a cyclone. After expressing the pleasure that it gave him to meet Gov. Campbell upon the platform he said:

"The issues between us and the parties for which for the moment we stand, are fixed, not by ourselves, but by the platform of our respective parties. There are two of them that I desire to present to this assembled multitude. One—the question of silver, the other the question of taxation. On the question of silver the democratic platform of Ohio declares, without qualification for free and unlimited coinage. The republican party stands opposed to free and unlimited coinage under present conditions. It insists that it can not be done until the great nations of the world, by concurrent action, have fixed a ratio between gold and silver. The republican party stands for one dollar's worth for one hundred cents, whether it be gold, silver or paper money, and approves of the legislation of the last congress which required the purchase of a certain amount of silver monthly at market rates, and the treasury note issued in return has behind it a dollar's worth of silver purchased in the markets of the world."

"The difference between what the government pays for silver and what goes into its coinage, goes to the credit of the government and for the benefit of the people of the United States. Free and unlimited coinage on the other hand would give the profit to the silver producers. Instead of the people. When a farmer sells wheat he gives full measure. When he gets his pay he is allotted a full dollar in value. If there is anything that you have a right to demand of the government it is that the dollar which it issues shall be fixed in value to represent a dollar in every market, in every place in the wide world."

Referring to the tariff question Maj. McKinley said: "Gov. Campbell's platform commits him to a tariff for revenue only, levied for revenue unimpaired of all other considerations, not caring for the occupations or industries of the people. A revenue tariff raises revenue for the government; a protective tariff would do that. But a revenue tariff would only raise revenue, while a protective tariff stimulates industries, encourages the skill and genius of the American citizen. It secures to us, as it has done in the last twenty years, the first rank in the industries, the mining, the agriculture of all the nations of the earth. Tell me why the foreign producer should be allowed to enjoy the markets of the American producer. They pay not a dollar toward your county, your state, your municipal improvements. He is beyond our jurisdiction. We can not compel him to pay a dollar. He is beyond the reach of the law; the federal arm can not touch him. The only way to touch him is to tax him. The governor says they do not pay the tax; that it is the people. Then what are the English making so much fuss about? Why are the Germans making such a noise about our tariff laws?"

Mr. McKinley went on to quote a number of articles that are cheaper to-day than under the old order of things, and said that the rebate on raw production for export had been in every tariff law since the days of Washington. The speaker continued that people talked about our foreign commerce having left the seas, when the fact was that we had the greatest international commerce known to the world, greater than that of England and half a dozen European powers.

There was deafening applause as Maj. McKinley, who had spoken just one and a half hours, resumed his seat. The shades of evening were beginning to fall as Gov. Campbell proceeded with his closing remarks.

"I concur most heartily with Maj. McKinley," said the governor, "that this is the greatest and best and proudest nation on the earth, but until the hills would distribute that greatness and that wealth as God distributes the dew of heaven upon the just and the unjust alike—(great applause lasting for several moments, the speaker finally appealing to the audience for silence). As I said at the outset when I departed from official statistics the deplorable condition of the farmers and the reduction of wages of the workmen and women, he answered, not in words but by intimations, that I am a calamity shrieker, and says you must not grumble. You men of Findlay, glass workers, who have had your wages reduced; you steel workers of Cleveland, you must not grumble, because some one else has the wealth of your labor. Maj. McKinley has spoken one hour and a half, but he has not said to me or this audience why his bill raised the tariff from 40 to 60 per cent. He has not pointed out why the wage-worker has not had an increase of wages."

Referring to the silver question, the governor said: "The great trouble about silver is that there is not enough of it in circulation, and that the working people do not get their share of it. Maj. McKinley has said that the republican party is responsible for the financial legislation for the past thirty years, and if there are any eighty-cent silver dollars in circulation the republican party is responsible for it. [Applause.]

Time was called on the governor as he was reading an extract from a speech in 1883 by Senator Sherman on the wool question, and the debate ended at 5:30, having lasted a trifle over three hours. There was a rush of spectators to shake hands with the candidates, and for a moment the platform was in great danger of giving way under the extra weight. The candidates were hurried off, and under the escort of a big procession, with a couple of bands, returned to town. Last night they held an informal reception at Prof. Lehr's residence. They will leave town at midnight, Gov. Campbell going to Columbus and the major to Canton.

Rev. W. D. Nicholas, of Albany, N. Y., has been sued by the state game and fish commissioner to recover the penalty for shooting woodcock out of season. The shooting was done on Sunday, too.

## FED BY OUR FARMERS.

Unprecedented Exports of Breadstuffs to Europe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Thirty-one million dollars' worth of breadstuffs shipped out of the United States in a month. More than \$1,000,000 a day for thirty days in succession. These most significant figures were ascertained by the bureau of statistics. They are for the month of September. In September 1890, the United States sold to the rest of the world \$7,193,348 worth of grain and flour. In September, 1891, the exports reached the magnificent and unprecedented total of \$31,462,721. This was more than four times the exports for the corresponding month last year. The increase in the exports of breadstuffs in August were very notable. The increase for September is more surprising. Such a demand on the grain supply of this country cannot but have the effect to increase the prices and bring in great sums of money. This marvelous statistical story is not of a single month. It is a serial. For the three months of July, August and September, 1891, this country sold grain and flour to the amount of \$75,694,822. For the corresponding three months of 1890 the exports of grain and flour were \$23,654,237, a little over one-third as great. There are good times ahead. The year 1891 is to be long remembered. Nine months of it have gone. Down to September 30 the exports of breadstuffs for 1891 reached the total of \$145,025,129. The figures in detail are as significant as the grand totals. The United States sold over 3,000,000 bushels of rye last month, against just 16 bushels in the whole month of September, 1890. Barley, oats, rye, wheat and wheat flour show great increases. Corn and corn meal do not. The explanation is easy. The movement of the corn crop has not begun. When new corn is added to the exports in proportionate quantity the swell will be greater.

## WHEAT LOSSES.

The Great Wheat Crop of the Northwest Being Destroyed by Drought and Storm. ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 14.—The weather of the past few weeks has undone much of the good that was done by the fine weather early in the season in the north and west, and the farmers of the northwest will suffer losses aggregating in the millions. The damage can as yet only be estimated, but that the loss will be very great there seems no doubt.

The railroads had made special arrangements to handle a great crop and the farmers considered their own plans amply sufficient. But so great was the wheat crop that it was almost impossible to hire enough hands to secure the crop, and a very large part of it had to be left standing in the shock. Then it was found that the supply of threshing machines was insufficient and that caused a delay which left fully half the crop still in the fields unthreshed when the rains came.

Rain has been general and abundant, and it is this which has caused the greatest loss. There is still a great shortage of threshing outfits, but the weather has prevented work more than half the time. At Jamestown, in the North Dakota Red river valley rain and snow fell last night; it was snowing yesterday, and last week there was but one full day's wheat threshing. Reports are received of grain sprouting in several stacks.

Lakota, N. D., reports snow, threshing stopped entirely and fears that unless the weather clears soon much of the grain will be unfit to thresh. In the northern part of North Dakota there will, however, be more loss from lack of laborers than from bad weather. Northwestern Minnesota gives about the same report as does Dakota.

## BARDSLEY AGAIN.

Gov. Pattison Calls an Extra Session of the Pennsylvania Senate to Consider Matters Connected With the Bardsey Defalcation.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 14.—Gov. Pattison, in his message to the extra session of the senate, which met at noon yesterday, said:

Gentlemen: By virtue of the authority in me vested by the constitution I have convened you in extra session by proclamation for the transaction of executive business. In my judgment conditions exist in the commonwealth to warrant and require the exercise of this power. The constitution provides that all officers elected by the people, other than some especially excepted shall be removed by the governor for reasonable cause after due notice and full hearing on the advice of two-thirds of the senate. Having convened you in order to give you an opportunity to take appropriate action, under your constitutional powers, with relation to the alleged misconduct of the heads of two departments of the state government, as well as of other elective officers, I deem it my duty to briefly review the course of events which have led to the call for this session of the senate and to refer you to such sources as I know of for further information. The governor then reviews the arrest and conviction of the Philadelphia city and county treasurer, John Bardsey, for the unlawful appropriation of city and state funds and says that in a preliminary hearing before two judges of the courts of Philadelphia conducted by the district attorney of that county the said John Bardsey refused to testify as to his relations with the state officials whose duty it was to require from him an accounting for and payment of money collected by him for the commonwealth whereupon it was held by the court and the district attorney that no warrant for the arrest of the state officials could under the circumstances properly be issued.

The governor refers to the evidence that Bardsey had been permitted to retain money collected for the state for which he had never been called upon to pay into the treasury by the treasurer and auditor as required by law.

## Steamers Arriving.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Guion line steamer Alaska arrived this morning, overdue sixteen hours. The purser said: "We had an awful stormy time, but we weathered through all right. We had no accidents on board to amount to anything. The Alaska in addition to a great many cabin passengers, had 494 in the steerage. The steamer Polynesia, of the Hamburg-American line, arrived safely this morning, two days overdue. Capt. Frank's log is a record of storms. All on board were safe. The Slavonia from Hamburg also arrived. She had 293 immigrants.

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